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ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

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The Species of Pseudometagea Ashmead (Hymenoptera, Eucharitidae)

B. D. BURKS, Entomology Research Division, United States Department of Agriculture

Pseudometagea Ashmead is a small genus of minute eucharitid chalcids occurring only in North America. Specimens of *Pseudometagea* look very much like ants, and they often are collected in sweeping vegetation. No specimens have yet been reared, but Ashmead once stated that his specimens of *P. schwarzii* (Ashmead) had come from ant nests.[1] It is likely that, in agreement with other members of the Eucharitidae for which the habits are known, the species of *Pseudometagea* parasitize ants, and their eggs are imbedded in the tissues of vegetation growing near the nests of their hosts. The planidiform larvae, when found, certainly will be extremely minute.

P. schwarzii has long been known from the eastern and midwestern states, but I recently received for identification a specimen of *Pseudometagea* from Wyoming that was clearly different from *schwarzii*. This prompted a search through the U. S. National Museum collection for other specimens of the western form. A long series of it that had been collected 66 years ago in Colorado was found. In this paper I describe the western species, redescribe *schwarzii*, and give one new synonym of *schwarzii*.

Genus PSEUDOMETAGEA Ashmead

Pseudometagea Ashmead, 1897, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 4: 239 [no species included]; Ashmead, 1904, Mem. Carnegie Mus.,

[1] Wheeler, 1907, *Bul. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* v. 23, p. 17.

1: 267, 386 [*Metagea schwarzii* Ashmead designated type]; Peck *in* Muesebeck *et al.*, 1951, U. S. Dept. Agr. Monog. 2, p. 515; Burks *in* Krombein *et al.*, 1958, U. S. Dept. Agr. Monog. 2, Suppl., p. 72.

Generic diagnosis.—Mandibles sickle-shaped, left mandible with 2 teeth, right with 3. Antennae inserted at level of ventral margins of compound eyes; scape short, shorter than pedicel, much shorter than first funicle segment, the latter always the longest segment in antenna; no ring segments present; flagellum filiform in both sexes; funiculus with 6 or 7 segments in female, 7 segments in male; club unsegmented, not broader than funiculus, 1½ times as long in male as in female; apical 2 funicle segments and club in female may be partly fused, and the variation in number of funicle segments in the female may occur in the same individual. Vertex depressed between posterior ocelli.

Parapsidal furrows varying from complete and deep to almost or quite wanting. Fore wing with submarginal vein well developed, but marginal, stigmal, and postmarginal veins vague, hardly discernible. Mid and hind tibia each with one slender, apical spur; each basal tarsal segment twice as long as second segment.

Petiole enlarged and nodose in the middle, anterior two-thirds of petiole sculptured, posterior third smooth; gaster compressed, first gastral tergum occupying most or all of the dorsal extent of the gaster.

Ashmead originally described *schwarzii* in the Australian genus *Metagea* Kirby, but subsequently he decided that it was sufficiently distinct to require a different generic name. As a matter of fact, *Metagea* and *Pseudometagea* are not closely related. *Metagea* is a genus of moderate to large-sized species having the scape longer than the first funicle segment, the first tarsal segment as long as the following 4 segments combined, and the petiole not enlarged and nodose in the middle.

Key to Species

Scutellum with a longitudinal, median furrow.....
.....**schwarzii** (Ashmead)
Scutellum with several longitudinal carinae..**bakeri,** new species

Pseudometagea schwarzii (Ashmead)

Metagea schwarzii Ashmead, 1892, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 2: 356.

Pseudometagia schwarzi (!) (Ashmead), Wheeler, 1907, Bul. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 23: 17.

Pseudometagea schwarzii (Ashmead), Peck *in* Muesebeck *et al.*, 1951, U. S. Dept. Agr. Monog. 2, p. 515; Burks *in* Krombein *et al.*, 1958, U. S. Dept. Agr. Monog. 2, Suppl. p. 72.

Pseudometagea hillmeadia Girault, 1916, Bul. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. 11: 113; Peck *in* Muesebeck *et al.* 1951, U. S. Dept. Agr. Monog. 2, p. 515. New synonymy.

Female.—Length 1.8–2.2 mm. Dark chestnut-brown to black, with faint metallic blue or green sheen sometimes visible on head and thorax; antennae, apices of femora, tibiae, and tarsi tan to light-brown; fore wing with faint brown shading along paths of obsolete veins Cu and M, this shading also extending as a vague cloud across wing from stigmal vein.

Clypeus, para- and supraclypeal areas, and space adjacent to anterior margin of compound eye smooth and shining; genae, parascrobal spaces, and vertex with irregular, rugose sculpture; length of malar space and height of compound eye equal; width of ocellocular space twice as great as diameter of lateral ocellus. Antennal scape $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as pedicel, first funicle segment $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as pedicel.

Mesoscutum with alveolate sculpture anteriorly, smooth and shining posteriorly; parapsidal furrows usually complete, occasionally wanting; axillae smooth; scutellum smooth, with a median, longitudinal groove, this sometimes obscure near posterior margin; apex of scutellum produced as a minute, flat shelf; meso- and metapleura with closely set, parallel, longitudinal rugae; hind coxa shagreened, hind femur shining except at base, where it is shagreened. Hind wing with venation distinct, usually 4 hamuli present, sometimes with only 3.

Propodeum with large-alveolate sculpture; petiole slightly shorter than hind coxa, enlarged in middle to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times width of hind coxa. Gaster smooth; first tergum usually occupying entire dorsal length of gaster, following terga vertical; each cercus bearing 5 bristles; apex of first gastral sternum a slightly

upturned point that bear 6–8 long bristles; apex of ovipositor normally not quite reaching apex of abdomen, but specimens collected apparently in the act of ovipositing have the ovipositor exserted a distance ⅓ the length of the gaster.

Male.—Length 1.8–2.0 mm. Height of compound eye $\frac{9}{10}$ as great as length of malar space. Petiole twice as long as hind coxa, slender basal portion with a dorsal, longitudinal groove, enlarged portion twice as wide as hind coxa. First gastral tergum occupying entire dorsal extent of gaster, following terga normally telescoped beneath it, so that genitalia usually are extruded at about the middle of gaster; posterior margin of apical gastral sternum ∩-shaped, finely and minutely hirsute.

Types.—U. S. N. M. No. 2140. Described originally from 4 ♀, 2 ♂ cotypes from Washington, D. C., Oakland, Md., and Frederickstown, Md. Lectotype ♀, Washington, D. C., specimen labeled "♀ Type" by Ashmead.

Distribution.—Quebec, south to Maryland and District of Columbia, west to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. Often collected in cultivated fields of forage crops.

Pseudometagea bakeri, new species

Female.—Length 2.0–2.2 mm. Dark brown to black, head and thorax often with faint metallic blue or green sheen; antennae, apices of femora, tibiae, and tarsi tan to brown; fore wing usually with faint brown shading along paths of obsolete veins Cu and M, this shading also extending as a vague cloud across wing from stigmal vein, but occasional specimens with wings entirely hyaline.

Clypeus smooth, shining, para- and supraclypeal areas smooth; genae, postocular area, and vertex with irregular, alveolate sculpture; length of malar space 1⅓ times as great as height of compound eye; width of ocellocular space 1½ times as great as diameter of lateral ocellus. Antennal scape $\frac{9}{10}$ as long as pedicel, first funicle segment 1⅓ times as long as scape.

Mesoscutum strongly sculptured anteriorly, weakly so posteriorly; parapsidal furrows usually vaguely impressed anteriorly and wanting posteriorly, sometimes complete; axillae faintly

sculptured, almost smooth; scutellum with strong, parallel, longitudinal ridges, apex of scutellum produced as a minute shelf with its posterior edge slightly upturned; meso- and metapleura with closely set, parallel, longitudinal rugae; hind coxa with minute, alveolate sculpture, all femora minutely shagreened and dull. Hind wing virtually without venation, but vestigial submarginal vein faintly visible; 3 hamuli present.

Propodeum with irregular, large-alveolate sculpture. Petiole as long as hind coxa, enlarged in middle to twice width of hind coxa. Gaster smooth, first tergum normally occupying $\frac{1}{3}$ of dorsal length of gaster, terga 2–6 almost vertical, projecting slightly farther posteriorly than seventh tergum; each cercus bearing 5 bristles; apex of first gastral sternum produced on meson as a small, hirsute point; apex of ovipositor normally projecting slightly beyond level of sixth tergum.

Male.—Length 1.9–2.1 mm. Length of malar space and height of compound eye equal. Petiole twice as long as hind coxa. First gastral tergum occupying entire dorsal length of gaster, second and third terga normally hidden beneath first, terga 4–7 not projecting so far posteriorly as apex of first tergum; posterior margin of apical gastral sternum forming a blunt, glabrous point that closes the genital aperture when the genitalia are retracted.

Type locality.—Ft. Collins, Colo.

Types.—U. S. N. M. No. 65750.

Described from 12 ♀ and 37 ♂ specimens, as follows: *Type,* ♀, *allotype,* ♂, Ft. Collins, Colo., sweeping, June 13, 1895, C. F. Baker. *Paratypes:* 7 ♀, 15 ♂, same data as the type; 4 ♂, same data, but sweeping *Carex,* June 20, 1895; 4 ♂, June 28, 1895; 2 ♀, 4 ♂, July 3, 1895; 1 ♂, Aug. 1, 1895; 5 ♂, Aug. 4, 1895; 1 ♀, Campton's, Colo., July 21, 1895, C. F. Baker; 1 ♂, Centennial, Wyo., July 12, 1960, R. J. Lavigne. A single male labeled Iowa, July 1895, and another from Chamber's Lake, Colo., sweeping, July 18, 1895, C. F. Baker, are in poor condition and are not included in the type series.

Passaloecus turionum Dahlbom, an Adventive European Wasp in the United States (Hymenoptera, Sphecidae)

KARL V. KROMBEIN, Entomology Research Division, Agr. Res. Serv., U. S. D. A.

Earlier this year I received for identification two *Passaloecus* males reared from a twig in Macomb Co., Michigan, by S. J. Thomas on March 19, 1961. I was unable to identify these positively, though they appeared to be very close to European specimens standing under the name *brevicornis* Morawitz in the U. S. National Museum collection. I sent one specimen to Dr. J. de Beaumont, Musée Zoologique, Lausanne, Switzerland, who reported that it was *turionum* Dahlbom, of which he considers *brevicornis* a synonym. The U. S. specimen differed from Swiss material only in having the tibiae entirely infuscated instead of pale basally. The species seems variable in this regard in the U. S., because some specimens discovered subsequently among unidentified material in the U. S. N. M. do have the tibiae pale at the base.

So far the species is known here from only a few specimens as follows: 2 ♂♂, Macomb Co., Mich., emerged March 19, 1961 (S. J. Thomas); 1 ♂, Rutland, Ohio, July 1953 (W. E. Miller); 1 ♀, near Rockville, Md., October 4, 1947 (H. and M. Townes); 1 ♂ (teneral), Vienna, Va., July 19, 1941 (J. C. Bridwell); and 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Durham, N. C., emerged March 23, 1942, from *Pinus taeda** (W. Haliburton, #1837). A native chrysidid, *Omalus iridescens* (Norton) bears the same label data as the last specimen except that it emerged April 1, 1942, and is numbered 1837a; presumably it was reared from a cell of the *Passaloecus*. It is noteworthy that all U. S. specimens of *turionum* were captured during the last 20 years. I was unable to find the species in the extensive older collections of Hymenoptera in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

P. turionum runs to *relativus* Fox in my key to eastern *Passaloecus* (*Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.* 33: 122–123, 1938). It

* Presumably reared from borings in the bark.

is distinguished from *relativus* by having the mesopleural disk margined anteriorly by a sharp carina and series of foveolae, and by having the male flagellar segments strongly rounded out below except the last two, rather than being weakly rounded out below except for the last three.

A Large Population of Polistes annularis (Linn.) (Vespidae, Hymenoptera)

W. V. Balduf, University of Illinois, Urbana

On October 17, 1950, my attention was attracted by an unusual number of *Polistes annularis* (Linneus) near Oakwood, Champaign County, Illinois. This occurred in the valley of the Salt Fork river in an area that was stripped of its coal about 40 years ago. Separating the river bottom, with its characteristic spoil banks and narrow artificial lakes, from the upland, with its remnant of oak-hickory forest, is an almost sheer cliff approximately 50 feet high, that marks the limit of the stripping operation. In the subsequent years, soil eroding from the cliff wall has accumulated at its base, forming a considerable shoulder on which now grow willow and a few other woody plants typical of shady wet habitats.

On the warm, quiet afternoon of October 17, the sun shone directly upon the face of the sector of the cliff concerned here, and many *P. annularis* flew lazily along the sheer upper three-fourths of the precipice. A smaller number performed likewise along the eastward extension and also to the north of this sector. From my position at the top of the bank, I was able to net a sample consisting of 65 females and 8 males as an occasional one leisurely rose to the rim of the cliff. Thus, the cliff wall was continuously alive with circling, rising, and descending wasps.

The probable source of this local flight was reported to me later by reliable acquaintances, who rowed along the lake at the foot of the cliff. In a distance of about one-half mile, they counted 50 nests of *Polistes* suspended from the then bare small

trees growing on the shoulder of soil a few feet above the water surface. Few nests hung from the oaks and hickories standing on the upland near the rim of the stripped area.

It may be conjectured that the unhurried mass movements of wasps on that sunny afternoon may have been activated by updrafts of air from the lake to the upland. The destiny of the numerically predominant females was not determined. A suggestion as to the significance of this flight may be taken from the observations of Rau (1941), who identified two types of swarming of *Polistes* wasps in temperate regions—(1) the movements in spring of sometimes large numbers of queens from hibernation to their nesting sites, and (2) flights at the end of summer, when the young queens, recently emerged from the brood nests, swarm into hibernation by slow stages rather than go into it directly. By analogy the flights of *P. annularis* at Oakwood may have represented an early stage of movement toward hibernation.

Since *P. annularis* appears to be selective in its choice of winter sites, a second article from Rau (1930) affords a clue as to the possible destination of the Oakwood wasps. At Cliff Cave, along the Mississippi river, 20 miles south of St. Louis, Rau found this species year after year, hibernating among crevices of the rocky bluffs west of the river, whereas it appeared to nest only among the vegetation in the lowlands east of the river. Again by analogy, the flying young queens of *annularis* observed at Oakwood were possibly on the way to hibernate either in the vegetated spoil banks in the river bottom, or, more likely, in the crevices of the shady cliff walls up and down the river itself.

Summary

A large flight of *P. annularis* occurred near Oakwood, Illinois. The wasps originated in nests on trees at the base of a cliff at the edge of a stripmine, and may have been on the way to hibernating sites.

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Rau, Phil. 1930. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 23: 461–466.
——. 1941. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 34: 580–584.

The Collembola of New Mexico. V. Isotominae: Anurophorus, Isotomodes, Folsomia [1, 2]

HAROLD GEORGE SCOTT [3]

Ten species of springtail insects are recorded in this part. All are new records for the state. Specimens will be deposited with the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Family ENTOMOBRYIDAE Tomosvary, 1882

Body elongate, segmented; pronotum reduced, usually membranous and devoid of setae.

Subfamily ISOTOMINAE Schaffer, 1896

Distal antennal segments never annulate; Abd III and IV subequal or terminal abdominal segments ankylosed.

KEY TO GENERA OF NEARCTIC ISOTOMINAE

1. Anal spines present.....2
   Anal spines absent.....6
2. Anal spines 8.....**Weberacantha** Christiansen, 1951
   Anal spines 2 or 4.....3
3. Anal spines 2.....4
   Anal spines 4.....5
4. Unguiculus present.....**Biacanthella** Scott, 1961
   Unguiculus absent.....**Uzelia** Absolon, 1901
5. Furcula short, reaching Abd III.....
   .....**Tetracanthella** Schott, 1891
   Furcula long, reaching Abd I....**Spinisotoma** Stach, 1926
6. Furcula absent.....**Anurophorus** Nicolet, 1841
   Furcula present.....7
7. Bothriotricha present.....8
   Bothriotricha absent.....10

[1] A portion of a dissertation submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

[2] Part IV appeared in ENT. NEWS 72: 93–96.

[3] Training Branch, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Atlanta, Georgia.

8. Abd V and VI ankylosed...**Archistoma** Linnaniemi, 1912
   Abd V and VI not ankylosed.....9
9. Mucro with 3–4 teeth.....**Isotomurus** Borner, 1903
   Mucro with 5 teeth.....**Axelsonia** Borner, 1907
10. Postantennal organ absent.....**Folsomina** Denis, 1931
    Postantennal organ present.....11
11. Anus ventro-terminal.....12
    Anus terminal.....13
12. Manubrium with medial hooks.....
    .....**Isotomodes** Linnaniemi, 1907
    Manubrium without medial hooks..**Folsomia** Willem, 1902
13. Abd IV longer than III.....14
    Abd IV subequal to or shorter than III.....15
14. Mucro with 0–3 teeth.....**Proisotoma** Borner, 1901
    Mucro with 4 teeth.....**Metisotoma** Maynard, 1951
15. Mucro with 2 teeth.....16
    Mucro with 3–4 teeth.....19
16. Eyes absent.....**Micrisotoma** Bellinger, 1952
    Eyes present.....17
17. Eyes 2 and 2 to 4 and 4.....**Folsomides** Stach, 1922
    Eyes 8 and 8.....18
18. Body segments bulging with deep intersegmental constrictions.....**Guthriella** Borner, 1906
    Body segments not bulging; without deep intersegmental constrictions.....**Isotomina** Borner, 1902
19. Unguis tunicate.....**Agrenia** Borner, 1906
    Unguis not tunicate.....20
20. Dens without spines.....**Isotoma** Bourlet, 1839
    Dens with spines.....21
21. Mucro with 3 teeth.....**Semicerura** Maynard, 1951
    Mucro with 4 teeth.....**Tomocerura** Wahlgren, 1900

Genus **ANUROPHORUS** Nicolet, 1841

Anurophorus laricis Nicolet, 1841.

This is the only species of *Anurophorus* recorded from North America.

NEW MEXICO RECORDS. Ten collections, 1 under rocks and 9 Berlese samples (from rotten coniferous logs; spruce, fir, yellow pine, and Gambel oak litter, and grass clumps); 7,500 to 13,100 ft, Santa Fe, Mora, San Miguel, Valencia, Torrance, and Lincoln Co.; Jun.–Sept., 1951–1954.

DISTRIBUTION. Colo., Iowa, Minn., N. M., N. Y., Ontario (Canada), Europe, Asia.

Genus **Isotomodes** Linnaniemi, 1907

Isotomodes tenuis Folsom, 1937.

This is the only *Isotomodes* recorded from North America.

NEW MEXICO RECORD. From flower pot, apartment, 5,100 ft, Albuquerque, Bernalillo Co., 25–iii–1955.

DISTRIBUTION. Iowa, Mass., N. M.

Genus **FOLSOMIA** Willem, 1902

KEY TO SPECIES OF NEARCTIC FOLSOMIA

NOTE. Undue emphasis should not be placed upon the taxonomic significance of eye number. However, this characteristic is used for convenience in the following key, and has been found to be reliable.

1. Mucro 2-toothed.....**guthriei** (Linnaniemi, 1912)
   Mucro 1-toothed.....2
2. Eyes absent.....**candida** Willem, 1902
   Eyes present.....3
3. Eyes 8 and 8.....4
   Eyes fewer than 8 and 8.....6
4. Unguis without teeth.....**elongata** (MacGillivray, 1896)
   Unguis with teeth.....5
5. Manubrium with 1 pair of ventral setae...**prima** Mills, 1931
   Manubrium with many ventral setae..**silvestri** Folsom, 1937
6. Eyes 6 and 6.....**alpina** Kseneman, 1936
   Eyes 5 and 5.....*hoffi* sp. nov.
   Eyes 3 and 3.....**sexoculata** (Tullberg, 1871)
   Eyes 2 and 2.....**quadrioculata** (Tullberg, 1871)
   Eyes 1 and 1.....**diplophthalma** (Axelson, 1902)

Folsomia alpina Kseneman, 1936.

NEW MEXICO RECORDS. Three Berlese samples of aspen and fir litter, 8,300 to 10,600 ft, Sept., 1951, Sandia Mts., Bernalillo Co.

DISTRIBUTION: N. M., Europe.

Folsomia hoffi, sp. nov. Fig. 1.

TYPE LOCALITY. *Holotype* and 4 *paratypes* from Alpine Zone, Santa Fe Baldy, Santa Fe Co., NEW MEXICO. The type specimens were taken from a Berlese sample of clumps of vegetation, 12,400 ft., 14–vii–1954. Specimens will be deposited with the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DESCRIPTION. Body elongate, not subglobose; segmentation distinct; last 3 abdominal segments ankylosed; integument smooth; light yellow with brown markings; intersegmental areas pale; clothed by short setae, with a few longer setae on the abdomen; head prognathous; ratio of antenna to head 11:13; ratio of antennal segments 4:7:6:12; postantennal organ present, of the simple isotomine types; eyes 5 and 5, each eye on its own dark spot; mouthparts chewing; ratio of body segments 4:16:15/11:12:12:24; distal segment on tibiotarsus present; claws not tunicate; ratio of unguiculus to unguis 1:5; tenent hairs absent; unguis and unguiculus without teeth; furcula without ankylosis; furcula extending to Abd II; ratio of manubrium to dens to mucro as 13:12:2; dental spines absent; dentes dorsally crenulate; mucro with 1 tooth; mucro not lamellate; anus ventro-terminal; anal spines absent; length 1.1 mm.

NOTE: This species is named for Dr. C. Clayton Hoff, Professor of Biology, University of New Mexico, whose diligent collecting made this study possible.

NEW MEXICO RECORDS. Type collection plus Berlese sample of sod, Alpine Zone, 12,000 ft, Lake Peak, Santa Fe Co., 26–vi–1954; and Berlese sample of aspen litter, 8,200 ft, Hyde Park, northeast of Santa Fe, Santa Fe Co., 28–viii–1952.

DISTRIBUTION: N. M.

Folsomia elongata (MacGillivray, 1896).

NEW MEXICO RECORDS. Eleven Berlese samples of Alpine vegetation, litter (aspen, aspen-fir, oak, oak-pinon, pinon-juniper, juniper), and rotten conifer logs; 6,400 to 12,000 ft, Santa Fe, Bernalillo, Rio Arriba, and Sandoval Co.; Jan.–Nov., 1950–1953.

DISTRIBUTION. Colo., Ill., Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minn., N. M.

Folsomia guthriei (Linnaniemi, 1912).

NEW MEXICO RECORDS. Two Berlese samples of yellow pine and aspen-fir litter, 7,600 to 9,700 ft, Lincoln and Rio Arriba, Co., Jul.–Aug., 1951–1953.

DISTRIBUTION. Minn., N. M., Europe.

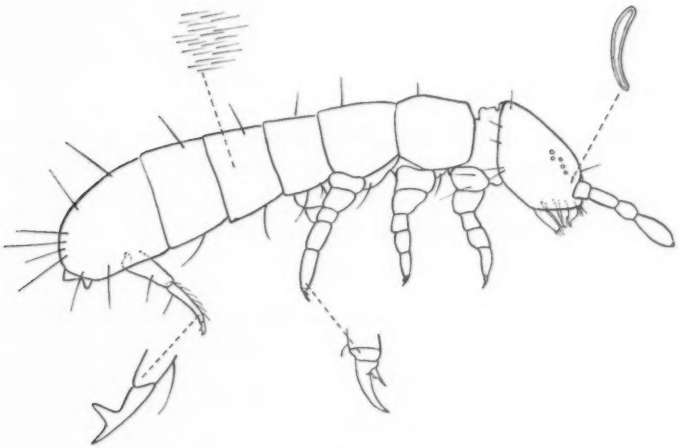

FIG. 1. *Folsomia hoffi* sp. nov., holotype.

Folsomia nivalis (Packard, 1873).

NEW MEXICO RECORDS. Four samples (with ants beneath rocks, from rotten log near stream, Berlese samples of aspen-spruce-fir-litter, and of rotten coniferous log), 8,300 to 9,300 ft, Taos, Mora, San Miguel and Bernalillo Co., Jul.–Nov., 1950–1954.

DISTRIBUTION. Maine, N. M., N. Y.

Folsomia quadrioculata (Tullberg, 1871).

NEW MEXICO RECORD. Berlese sample of aspen soil and litter, 9,500 ft, Sandia Mts., Bernalillo Co., 16–vi–1951.

DISTRIBUTION. Ill., Minn., N. M., N. Y., Canada, Greenland, Europe, Asia.

Folsomia sexoculata (Tullberg, 1871).

NEW MEXICO RECORD. From Berlese sample of aspen soil and litter, 10,000 ft, near Santa Fe Swi Area, northeast of Santa Fe, Santa Fe Co., 12–x–1952.

DISTRIBUTION. N. M., Europe.

Folsomia silvestri Folsom, 1937.

NEW MEXICO RECORDS. Two Berlese samples of fir and aspen-fir litter, 9,200 and 10,000 ft, Sandia Mts. Bernalillo Co., July, 1950–1951.

DISTRIBUTION. N. M., N. Y.

SUMMARY

Record is made of 10 species of isotomine Collembola from New Mexico: *Anurophorus laricis, Isotomodes tenuis,* and eight species of *Folsomia* including *F. hoffi* sp. nov. Keys are presented to genera of Nearctic Isotominae and to species of Nearctic *Folsomia.*

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Coccygomimus maurus (Cresson) in New Jersey (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

CHARLES C. PORTER, Metuchen, New Jersey

On July 15, 1961, I collected at the Glassworks in Lebanon State Forest, New Jersey, a large and perfect female of *C. maurus,* which was investigating a sapling of *Pinus rigida.* As Townes in his recent monograph of the Ephialtinae (*Bulletin of the United States National Museum* No. 216, Part 2, pp. 321–322) records the species only from Florida, Texas, southeastern North Carolina, and Fairfield County, Ohio, the present capture represents a large, if not entirely unexpected, addition to the species' range, adding another to the list of primarily Lower Austral insects which reach the Pine Barrens of southern New Jersey.

Notes and News in Entomology

Under this heading we present, from time to time, notes, news, and comments. Contributions from readers are earnestly solicited and will be acknowledged when used.

Revised International Code Now Ready

It will interest your readers to know that the long-awaited newly revised International Code of Zoological Nomenclature is scheduled for publication the first week of November, 1961, and may be obtained, post free, for one pound sterling upon application to the Publication Office, The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, 19 Belgrave Square, London, S.W. 1.

This new revision was commenced at the Paris Congress in 1948, and has since then had incorporated in it the principles laid down in the Opinions of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature during the preceding half century, which had come to comprise a formidable body of case-law. It was the subject of close scrutiny by the First International Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature in Copenhagen, which sat continuously from the 29th of July to the 4th of August, 1953, and was attended by 51 zoologists from some twelve countries. Based on the old code and all the revisionary decisions reached up to that period a new tentative draft code was then prepared and published, as was also an extended bulk of subsequent comment emanating from world-wide sources. All this material came before the Second International Colloquium on Zoological Nomenclature which was held at London in July, 1958, with a membership of approximately 200 zoologists. The ensuing Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology empowered its Commission on Nomenclature to adopt and publish the final wording of a fully revised code, based entirely on the decisions reached by the Colloquium and Congress, except that it was given power to decide a few details which time had prevented from being considered at London. The final wording with editing of the new code was placed in the

hands of a committee of two French, two British and two American zoologists. Their work, the results of which have been adopted by the Commission, has proven most arduous, and has taken many months and even years to accomplish. It included a week's session in London in the spring of 1959.

The Code, in its new guise, forms a volume of almost exactly 200 pages and consists of equivalent English and French texts on facing pages, English and French glossaries, Index, Introduction by Dr. Norman R. Stoll, and a Preface.

J. CHESTER BRADLEY,
President of the International
Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

Nomenclature Notice

All comments relating to the following should be marked with the Commission's File Number and sent in duplicate, before February 11th, to the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History, Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 7, England.

Designation of a type-species for **Lygus** Hahn, 1833 (Order Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1062.

Designation of a type-species for **Myodocha** Latreille, 1807 (Order Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1431.

For details see Bull. Zool. Nomencl. Vol. 18, Part 4.

Entomologist's Market Place

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Notices of wants and exchanges not exceeding three lines are free to subscribers.

All insertions are continued from month to month, the new ones are added at the end of the column, and, when necessary, the older ones at the top are discontinued.

Butterflies. Wish to exchange specimens for Japanese species. Please write to Ichiro Nakamura (Boy, age 16), 26 Aza-Nichiyama Obayashi Takarazuka-shi, Hyogo-Ken, Japan.

Phasmidae of nearctic area desired alive. Purchase or trade, drawing on large stock of major orders, worldwide. Domminck J. Pirone, Dept. Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Nitidulidae and Rhizophagidae wanted in exchange for European beetles of all families. O. Marek, Zămberk 797, Czechoslovakia.

Wanted and Needed. We are compiling a history of entomology, and particularly, at present, of the amateur insect clubs that flourished 50 to 75 years ago. Will you who have knowledge of such early clubs or societies advise me, giving facts on the time of existence, members, etc., which you may have. J. J. Davis, Dept. of Entomology, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Cockroaches (Blattoidea) of Japan, Okinawa, Formosa (Taiwan), and the Philippines are being studied in cooperation with Dr. K. Princis. Loans of specimens from that area are desired. A. B. Gurney, U. S. National Museum, Washington 25, D. C.

Orthoptera. Gryllinae (except domestic sp.) and **Pyrgomorphinae** of the world wanted in any quantity for work in morphology, taxonomy, cytology, and experimental biology; dry, or in fluid, or living. Write D. K. Kevan and R. S. Bigelow, Dept. of Entomology, McGill University, Macdonald College, Quebec, Canada.

Beetles of the world wanted, all species in exchange for American beetles, moths and butterflies. James K. Lawton (age 18), 7118 Grand Parkway, Wauwatosa 13, Wisconsin.

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